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# The Eastern Poultryman.

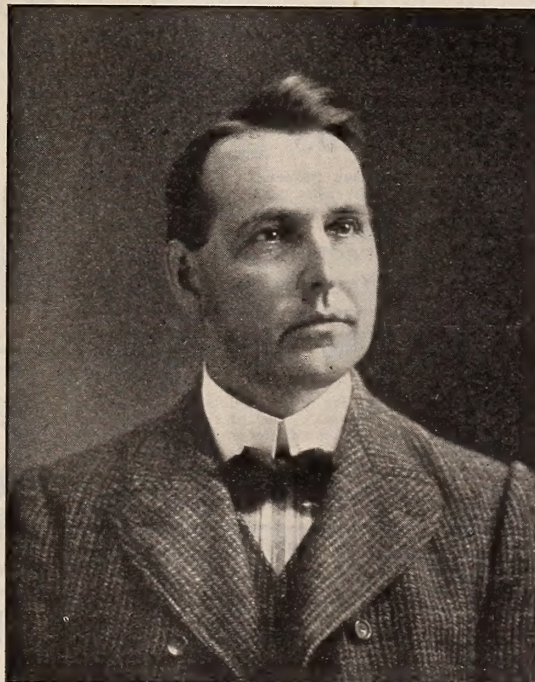
ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 4.

Freeport, Maine, March, 1903.

No. 6.



Mr. Edward M. Deering, of Bidddeford,  
a Prominent Breeder of  
Buff Leghorns.



# LOWELL'S BARRED ROCKS.

WINNERS AT MAINE STATE POULTRY SHOW  
FIVE PRIZES INCLUDING FIRST PEN IN OPEN CLASS

Besides being bred for exhibition excellence, my stock is noted for the utility qualities, hardiness, size, vigor, and egg production. Eggs from four pens containing all my Lewiston winners and others of equal merit, \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00 per 30, \$5.00 per 60. Eggs from a choice pen of White Wyandottes at same price.

Choice Breeding Cockerels for Sale.

J. W. LOWELL, - - - GARDINER, MAINE.



IDEAL TRAP NESTS show the hens that lay the eggs.

THE TRAP NEST TEXT BOOK shows what to do with them.

Record Books, Leg Bands, The Ideal Specialties are the Standard of the World.

My Circulars will interest you. They are free.

F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

## ROSE, SINGLE and PEA COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS and BUFF LEGHORNS.

At Lawrence, Mass., won 1st Single Comb Cockerel, 2nd Rose Comb Pullet. At Lewiston, on Single Combs, won 1st cockerel, 2nd pen. On Rose Combs, 2nd cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen. At Lynn, Mass., on Single Combs, 1st cockerel, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. On Rose Combs, 3rd hen, 3rd pullet, 2nd pen. On Pea Comb, 1st cock, 1st pullet, also special prize for best display of R. I. Reds.

CHOICE COCKERELS, \$2, \$3, AND \$5. EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS.

E. T. PERKINS, - - - Kennebunkport, Maine.

R. C White Leghorns.  
Blue Andalusians.

At Lewiston my birds won four 1sts, one 2nd and several special premiums. At Fitchburg, Mass., (4 entries) won 2 1st and 2 2nd premiums. Some very good stock for sale at prices you can afford. Eggs from stock scoring 91 to 94, \$2.00 per 15.

H. E. COFFIN, Freeport, Me.

Single Comb White Leghorns!

That are bred for utility and beauty as well as standard requirements. One of the cockerels that heads my pens was 1st cockerel at Lewiston Poultry Show, Dec. 16-19, 1902. The others are high scoring birds. Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

H. M. RINGROSE, - Freeport, Maine.

## Woodward's Pedigreed Barred Plymouth Rocks

win wherever shown in competition with the best birds in the country.

My show record for the last three years cannot be excelled; winning in such shows as Boston, Nashua, N. H., Milford, N. H., etc., for me and for my customers, more prizes than all others competed with.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

For the next 30 days I will make a special sale of trios (a cockerel and two females) mated to produce exhibition colored females for \$5.00 and \$7.00, giving those who would like to breed good birds a chance to start right.

I have mated up 8 grand pens this season, 5 to produce exhibition females and 3 to produce exhibition cockerels. I have been very careful in my selection and grand results may be expected. Eggs \$3.00 per setting, two for \$5.00. Orders booked now. Some fine cockerels for sale reasonable. Write for prices, etc.

JAMES H. WOODWARD, Dunstable, Mass.  
P. O. BOX 34.

## Upson's Pedigreed W. P. Rocks & Golden Wyandottes.

Blue and Red, Red and Blue, This is the Way They March Home.

My first and second breeding pens of White Plymouth Rocks cannot be excelled. The birds that make up the first pen score as prize winners from 94 to 95½. The second pen comprises birds that have won many prizes, scoring 93 to 94½. I won at Milford, N. H., first pen this and last year, besides many first and second singles, and the pens scored 93 to 94½, and still better—these birds are son and daughters to the Boston first prize pen of last year, winning over 11 pens. Talk about breeding! Why, these birds cannot produce chicks, if well grown, that will score less than 90.

One Golden Wyandotte pen, scoring 91 to 93½ and headed by a first prize cockbird, and all the females have won many firsts, seconds and specials. Only one setting of 15 eggs from these pens will be sold to a customer, at \$3.00 per setting as the number are limited. Some nice stock of either breed for sale. Price, matter of correspondence.

L. M. UPSON, P. O. BOX 401, East Pepperell, Mass.

Edw. M. Deering,  
Biddeford, Maine,  
BREEDER OF  
**S. C. Buff Leghorns**

that have the size, style and are wonderful layers. My birds have won, not all but more than their share of prizes at America's greatest shows. At Boston, 1901, 1 produced the winners of 3 first prizes out of the five offered. At New York, 1902, 2 firsts. At New York, 1903, 2 firsts. Also winning the American Leghorn Club Specials for the best colored female and for typical head.

**STOCK FOR SALE** that will please, at reasonable prices.  
EGGS \$3 per 15, \$15 a 100.

**EXHIBITION.**  
Birds for sale. Prize winners at Concord, Clinton, Brattleboro, Greenfield, and Brockton Fairs. Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Bantams.

**GREENE BROS.,**  
224 Pleasant Street, - Leominster Mass.

## BE CONVINCED

of our low prices for  
**POULTRY PRINTING**

Free use of up-to-date cuts. Send for samples.

**ELMWOOD PRESS,**  
Elmwood, - - - Mass.

**John E. Davis & Brother,**  
...Proprietors of...

Village Hill Poultry Yards.  
**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.**  
That are Rose Combs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 39.  
14 Village Street, Marblehead, Mass.  
Member Rhode Island Red Club.

## EUREKA EGGS.

Eggs for hatching from the following varieties: Buff and White P. Rocks, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and B. B. R. Games for the pit. Write for prices, etc.

**EUREKA POULTRY FARM,**  
C. FRANK COLLEY,  
R. F. D. No. 4, Portland, Maine.



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## The Buff Leghorn as a Winter Layer.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

The idea that the Leghorn is not a winter layer has long since been exploded, but there are still quite a few people who hold that the Leghorn was made to lay a large number of eggs during the warm months and then mope in some dark corner the rest of the year. The Leghorn is the queen of layers and you can hardly find a large egg farm in this country that does not handle one or more varieties of this breed. She is hardy, comes to maturity from one to four months before her American and Asiatic sisters, and it has been demonstrated without a doubt that she will lay eggs at a much less cost. It is eggs we are after you know; it doesn't take many eggs at 40 cents a dozen to pay for that extra two pounds of flesh a Rock may have put on her lazy bones.

People take little stock in egg records, especially where the "record man" has eggs to sell at fancy prices, but breeders as a rule are honest; however, I am sorry to say, we have the others with us. I am keeping a record of 15 April-hatched pullets, this year. They are the bluest of blood bred from my 1st cock in breeding pen at Madison Square Garden, 1902, and a line of hens that have been winning at Boston and New York for years. Some of the pullets began laying in September, and all by the middle of October. Since that date, to this writing I have received not less than five (5) eggs a day and there have been days that I have gathered 13. This would look as if the Buff Leghorn is a winter layer. I will not ship eggs from this pen, because hens that lay steadily during the winter won't give us eggs to hatch strong chicks. Last fall I sold Mr. Charles S. Strout, Principal of the Summer St. Grammar school of this city, 16 pullets. These pullets were hatched the very last of May and placed in a brooder the 1st of June. Mr. Strout doesn't pretend to be an expert in handling hens—just keeps a few for his own use; and in the spring sells a few settings of eggs, but the record he gave me last week shows that he can keep them in condition for laying. They began to lay in October. In December they laid 12 dozen eggs, in January 272 eggs, and the first week of February he received 77 eggs. Now this is nothing wonderful for laying, but when you consider the fact that these pullets are in a single walled house situated in a cold, bleak place, having to withstand weather that is sometimes 30 degrees below zero, it is pretty good work. Some of them have frosted combs but they have kept right at their business of laying nice white eggs that have been worth good money this winter. The 16 pullets of Mr. Strout's were from a lot of 88 chicks hatched from 140 eggs by an incubator run by Mrs. Deering who had never run a machine before. As I was obliged to be away from home several weeks, Mrs. Deering looked after the welfare of these young Buffs, and it was one of this lot that won first this year at

Madison Square Garden, in competition with 23 of the best in America. It seems that first class exhibition specimens can be hatched and raised by artificial means, as well as by the dear old hen. For an all-around fowl of fair size, a quick growing broiler and the best of layers, can you beat the pretty Buff Leghorn?

EDW. M. DEERING.

Biddeford, Me.

## Charcoal for Poultry.

Written for the Eastern Poultryman.

Charcoal has been recommended so much and so long that it would seem that by this time most poultry keepers would be familiar with its proper use and thoroughly convinced of its value, but, like some other useful things, it is so cheap and so easily obtained that many are slow to appreciate it.

Charcoal that has been stored in a clean place and not exposed to the air is a pure absorbent with an affinity for impurities with which it comes in contact.

The willow charcoal sold by druggists in sealed boxes is much used to correct stomach and intestinal disorders in humans, but is too expensive for use in the poultry yard.

The common charcoal that is used for fuel is all right provided it be fresh and well charred. Charcoal that has been exposed to the air or kept in an unclean place is not pure. Its nature is to absorb impurities and it should not be fed to hens until it has been freshened by heat. Then it should be finely crushed and fed in the mash.

We grind up common charcoal in the bone cutter, place it in the oven of the range and roast it. This drives off all impurities and puts it in condition to absorb more. It is then placed in a box fitted with a cover that will close tight and is mixed in the mash every few days in the proportion of one large mixing-spoon full to each twenty-five birds.

When fresh charcoal is placed in a box or can in the pen (some just throw it on the floor) for the birds to help themselves they may eat it freely at first and it may do them no harm, but it soon becomes charged with the impurities that always exist in the air of a hen house and will do more harm than good if the birds eat it. As a rule the hens will not eat this stale charcoal; thus showing better judgment than the owner who provides it in that form.

Charcoal should be pure and fed in the mash. In that form it will purify the crop, gizzard, and the entire intestinal tract, assist the digestion and assimilation of the food and thus help egg production, fattening for market, growth of young stock, and materially help to keep the birds in good health which is always dependent upon good digestion.

F. O. WELLCOME.

Feed as great a variety of food as possible.

## Pinfeathers.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

How about getting an incubator this spring?

With proper care and food come plenty of eggs.

The busy hen is the one that lays the most eggs.

The feed is of as much importance as the breed.

Don't expect the fowls to find grit for themselves.

Never feed your fowls musty grain of any kind.

Variety in rations is beneficial to the laying hens.

One breed is enough for the beginner to handle successfully.

Apoplexy and egg-bound are the results of excessive fat.

Well-cared-for poultry is the most profitable stock there is.

Don't feed any more mash than the fowls will eat up clean.

Generally two year old hens and cocks make the best breeders.

Keep plenty of grit where the fowls can have access to it at all times.

Don't feed corn alone to your fowls unless you want to make them fat.

When milk can be had, it should be used instead of water for mixing mash.

Twenty-five hens well cared for will pay better than one hundred half cared for.

If you cannot afford a bone cutter, then get a hammer and mash some green bone fine.

If the fowls are kept warm they will require less feed than if allowed to get cold.

See that your hens are not too fat, for the eggs from fat hens are generally unfertile.

In order of value to fowls, wheat comes first, oats next, then barley, corn, buckwheat and rye.

A good incubator properly managed, will, in most cases, almost pay for itself the first hatch.

Don't expect to get a bird scoring ninety-three or ninety-four points for two or three dollars.

The smaller the house and the greater the number of fowls in it the cleaner the house must be kept.

Do not crowd the fowls upon the roost. They sweat, are uneasy and are very liable to take a cold.

The hatchet is the best remedy for a sick fowl, unless the fowl that is sick is a very valuable one.

Most beginners attempt to crowd fifty fowls into a house that is only large enough for twenty-five.

As soon as a fowl begins to show symptoms of disease it should be removed



from the other fowls and placed in a coop by itself.

Any sharp stones will answer for grit, if they are smaller than a grain of corn and larger than a grain of wheat.

Do not think that because you paid five dollars for a setting of eggs every chick will develop into a prize winner.

This is the month to hatch the pullets if you want them to begin laying next fall when eggs are worth the most money.

With good care a flock of hens that are kept shut in a moderately large yard will lay more eggs than if allowed to run at large.

Nowhere more than in the poultry business does that old adage apply, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The non-sitting breeds may be fed more corn than the breeds that sit. They are very active and do not fatten as easily as the larger breeds.

Hens will rarely, if ever, eat eggs if they are supplied with crushed oyster shells and either green cut bone or ground beef scraps.

Keep the laying hens busy by making them scratch for grain in the litter. Millet or chaff from timothy hay will keep them at work and not fill them up.

Poultry has always been profitable when properly handled, but there is a greater possibility of increased profits when the incubator and brooder are brought into play.

Never send dirty eggs to market. It takes but a short time to clean them, and clean eggs bring from three to five cents more per dozen than dirty ones in any of the city markets.

Send for the catalogues of the various incubator companies who advertise in this paper. The catalogues are all very interesting and contain much valuable information for all poultrymen.

Pure water is as necessary to laying hens, and in fact all chickens, as good food. Give the fowls water three times a day if possible, and see that the fount or other drinking vessel contains no dirt or filth.

Do not feed your fowls stimulating foods. Condition powders of all kinds are stimulating and after their effect has worn off the fowls are in a great deal worse condition than before they were fed the condition powder.

The perches should not be placed very high from the floor, should all be on the same level and about three and one-half inches wide. They should be movable for the handy cleaning of same.

There is no fixed rule as to the amount of food to give a flock of fowls. One flock will eat more than another. Feed just as much as they will eat up clean, but no more. The quantity must be determined by experiment.

Ninety-nine out of every one hundred cases where poor results are obtained with an incubator, are due entirely to unfertile or poorly fertilized eggs. The incubator or any other power on earth cannot hatch healthy chicks from unfertile or poorly fertilized eggs. If you have a good incubator and have secured the right kind of eggs, you can be almost certain of success.

Lice are due about this time of the year. Get rid of them by preventing them. The perches should be built so that they do not touch the walls at any place for the red mites or lice that do the most damage do not stay on the fowls

during the day. They hide in cracks and crannies during the day and come out at night to seek their prey, and if the perches do not touch the walls they have less opportunity to hide. The red mites or lice may be killed or kept away by simply wetting the perches once a week with kerosene oil as this is instantly fatal to them. The large, gray louse that is sometimes found on poultry, lives all the time on the fowl and must be killed by dusting the fowl with insect powder. This must be repeated at intervals of three days, for two weeks in order to kill the lice that are hatched from the eggs that are always among the feathers when lice are present.

R. B. SANDO.

Potsdam, Ohio.

### An Experience in Hatching.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Twelve years ago I bought an incubator of two hundred eggs capacity. After reading up about artificial hatching, I decided I knew about all there was to learn.

The first hatch I put in one hundred eggs and watched the machine very closely for three weeks and could govern the heat to an even temperature, and hatched forty-five chicks. The next time I put in two hundred eggs and got fifty chicks. The third time I decided I could remedy all previous mistakes, and filled it up again.

At the end of three weeks I had sixty chicks, and upon breaking the eggs that did not hatch and finding one hundred full grown chicks, I decided I knew nothing about artificial hatching, and have never had any desire to try it again.

Since then I have raised from 100 to 250 chicks each year, and have hatched them all with hens and have decided I can hatch with hens cheaper. As I do not commence to set I am not bothered very much about getting sitters.

Last year I got twelve nests ready, and set my hens as fast as they became broody. Before the first hen hatched, which was April 2, I had the nests all full. I set two more hens on eggs of my own raising, fourteen in all, with 182 eggs, and hatched 140 chicks. I set some eggs that I purchased from away, they hatching a little better than one-half.

Now I hatched about the same number of chicks last year that I did twelve years ago, with less than half the number of eggs, making quite a difference in the cost.

I have my nests with a place for the hen to come off to eat and drink, and about twice a week I take her off and let her out of doors to scratch and get the air. I believe that you will keep the hen healthier and that she will bring off more chickens than if she has to remain shut up for the three weeks.

GEO. A. JONES.

Auburn, Me.

### To Breeders of Rhode Island Reds.

The following is the first proof of the new Standard for Rhode Island Reds, to be offered by the Club, after revision by the Executive Committee.

Application for recognition of the R. I. Reds, as described in this Standard, will be made to the American Poultry Association.

W. J. DRISKO, Sec.-Treas.

Malden, Mass.

### DISQUALIFICATIONS:

Feather or down on shanks or feet, or

unmistakable indications of a feather having been plucked from the same.

Badly lopped combs.

More than four toes on either foot.

Entire absence of main tail feathers.

Two absolutely white (so-called wall or fish) eyes.

Wry or Squirrel tails.

A feather entirely white that shows in the outer plumage.

Ear-lobes showing more than one-half the surface permanently white. This does not mean the pale ear-lobe, but the enamel white.

Diseased Specimens—Crooked backs, deformed beaks, shanks and feet other than yellow or red horn color.

A pendulous crop shall be cut hard.

Under all disqualifying clauses the specimen shall have the benefit of the doubt.

### STANDARD WEIGHTS.

Cock,	8½ pounds.
Cockerel,	7½ pounds.
Hen,	6½ pounds.
Pullet,	5 pounds.

Apparent vigor is to be regarded as important, as the consideration of shape.

### SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size and breadth.

Beak—Short and regularly curved.

Eyes—Sight perfect, and unobstructed by breadth of head or comb.

Comb—Single, medium in size, set firmly upon the head, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs, with five even and well-defined serrations, those in front and rear smaller than those in the center, of considerable breadth where it is fixed to the head.

Rose—Low, firm on the head, top oval in shape and surface covered with small points terminating in a small spike at the rear. The comb to conform to the general curve of the head.

Wattles—Medium and equal in length, moderately rounded.

Ear-lobes—Well developed. Symmetry of proportion in head adjuncts is to be considered.

Neck—Of medium length and carried slightly forward, not arched backward. It is covered with abundant hackle, flowing over the shoulders but not too loosely feathered.

Back—Broad, long, and in the main nearly horizontal; this horizontal effect being modified by slightly rising curves at hackle and lesser tail coverts. Saddle feathers of medium length and abundant.

Breast—Broad, deep and carried nearly in a line perpendicular to the base of the beak, at least it should not be carried anterior to this line.

Body—Deep, broad and long, keel-bone long, straight and extending well forward and back, giving the body an oblong look.

Fluff—Moderately full but feathers carried fairly close to the body, not a Corbin-fluff.

Wings—Of good size, well folded and the flights carried horizontally.

Tail—Of medium length, quite well spread, carried fairly well back, increasing the apparent length of the bird. Sickles of medium length, passing a little beyond the main tail feathers. Lesser sickles and tail coverts of medium length and fairly abundant.

Legs—Thighs large, of medium length and well covered with soft feathers. Shanks of medium length, well rounded and smooth.

Toes—Straight, strong, well spread and of medium length.



## COLOR OF THE MALE.

Beak—Red horn color, or yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow or red horn color. A line of red pigment down the same is desirable.

Plumage—General surface rich brilliant red except when black is desired. Free from shafting, mealy appearance or brassy effect. Depth of color (red) is slightly accentuated on wing bows and back, but the least contrast between these parts and the hackle or breast the better; a harmonious blending is what is desired. The bird should be so brilliant in lustre as to have a glossed appearance. Other things being equal the specimen having the deepest and richest red, salmon, or buff under color shall receive the award. Any smut or white in the under color is to be cut hard. The quill of the feather should be red or salmon. White showing on the outside of the body is to be cut harder than white that is out of sight. *Black is desired* in the under-web of the wing flights. The main tail feathers and two main sickle feathers are to be black or greenish black. The greater tail coverts are mainly black, but as they approach the saddle they may become russet or red. The blending of the red body with the black tail is gradual, thus preventing any sudden contrast. With the saddle parted showing the under color at the base of the tail, the appearance should be red or salmon, not whitish or smoky. The hackle should be free from black although a suspicion of black, that can hardly be found, would not cut the bird much. White in hackle will be cut harder than black. The wing bars should be free from black, and all black in the primaries and secondaries should be out of sight when the wing is folded.

## SHAPE OF THE FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size and breadth.

Beak—Short and slightly curved.

Eyes—Sight perfect and unobstructed by breadth of head.

Comb—Single, medium in size, set firmly upon the head, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs with five even and well-defined serrations.

Rose—Low, firm on the head, much smaller than that of the male and in proportion to its length much narrower. Covered with small points and terminating in a small short spike at the rear.

Wattles—Medium and equal in length, moderately rounded.

Ear-Lobes—Well developed. Symmetry of proportion in head adjuncts is to be considered.

Neck—Of medium length and carried slightly forward, at least not much arched backward. Hackle sufficient but not too coarse in feather.

Back—Long, in the main nearly horizontal. In the completely matured hen it would be described as broad, whereas in the pullet not yet well matured, it will look somewhat narrow in proportion to the length of her body. The curve from the horizontal back to the hackle or tail should be moderate and gradual.

Breast—Deep, broad and carried in a line nearly perpendicular to the base of the beak, at least not anterior to that line.

Body—Deep, broad and long. Keel-bone long and straight, giving the body an oblong look.

Fluff—Moderately full, but not loose (cochin) in feathering.

Wings—Of good size, well folded; the flights carried horizontally.

Tail—A little shorter than medium, quite well spread, carried well back, increasing a trifle the apparent length of the bird. The tail should form no apparent angle with the back, neither must it be met by a high rising cushion.

Legs—Thighs, of medium length and well covered with soft feathers. Shanks, of medium length, well rounded and smooth. Toes, straight, strong, well-spread and of medium length.

## COLOR OF THE FEMALE.

Beak—Red horn color or yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—Rich yellow or red horn color.

Plumage—General surface color lighter than in the male, free from shafting or mealy appearance. Except where black is desired the color is a rich, even shade of reddish buff, darker than the so-called "golden buff." The female is not as brilliant in lustre as the male. Allowance should be made for the fading of the mature hen, incidental to her prolific laying. The under color is of reddish salmon or buff, free from foreign colors. Other things being equal the specimen having the richest under color shall receive the award. The quill of the feather should be red or salmon. The general surface color in the female is more even than in the male. White showing in any part of the plumage is a serious objection. Black peppering in the outer plumage of any feather is also very objectionable. *Black is desired* in the under web of the wing flights, and on the tip end of some hackle feathers. This black in the hackle should be a ticking rather than a heavy lacing. Females without ticking, superior in other points shall be given awards over those that have ticking. The main tail feathers are to be black or greenish black.

## Cyphers' New Poultry Book.

"Profitable Poultry Keeping in all Branches" is the title of a new and instructive book published by the Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It is a general treatise on practical poultry keeping and tells what is being done and how to do it. It gives a description of the Leading Practical Breeds; and contains "Housing and Yarding Plans," descriptions of "Egg Farms," chapters on "Market Poultry," "Combination Farms," "Standard-Bred Poultry," "Duck Growing," "Capon and Caponizing," "Woman's Work with Poultry" and the "Use of Incubators and Brooders." It contains twenty special articles by prominent writers on poultry topics, covering the whole field of poultry work and telling how to start poultry business. The book is full of interesting, reliable information on poultry keeping, from which the human interest has not been cut out, and there is not a dull page in it from cover to cover. It is fully illustrated with fine half-tones from photographs and etchings from original pen drawings. The size of the book is 8x10½ inches. It is bound in a durable, attractive cover printed in two colors, and contains 128 pages. This is book No. 1 of the Cyphers series on "Practical Poultry Keeping." The other books of the series are "Profitable Care and Management of Poultry," "Profitable Poultry Houses and Appliances," "Profitable Egg Farming" and "Profitable Market Poultry." Price 50 cents. Cyphers Incubator Co., 1903.



First Prize Dominique Hen, Madison Square Garden, owned and bred by W. M. Saylor, Lee, Mass.

## THE AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.

One of the Oldest and Most Valuable General Purpose Fowls in America.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

As the name indicates they are of an American origin, at least they were bred in this country as far back as the days of the early Puritans, although from no fault of theirs, this breed has been overlooked and neglected in the never-ending search for something new under the sun. They certainly are the very best mothers, among the best winter layers, out-rivaling, we are sure, their neighbors the Plymouth Rocks. We have yet to find a better broiler than this same Dominique. Although not quite as large as some breeds they make fine roasters. We recently saw a cockerel of this breed dressed and ready for the table that sold for \$1.04. You may be sure it was a fine plump specimen fit to set before a king. It is encouraging to see many fanciers returning to their first love, thus creating quite a demand for this worthy breed. This demand we are certain will be on the increase from this time forward until this noble breed takes its rightful place at the top of the ladder.

DOMINIQUE FANCIER.

EDWARD M. DEERING,

Drawing Master, Biddeford, Me., Public Schools.

The subject of this sketch, like many other business and professional men, likes hens, a disposition that was formed when but a very small boy. It is to this class of men, as much as any other, that we are indebted for the originating and improving many of our beautiful breeds of poultry. Mr. Deering breeds Buff Leghorns exclusively. He is not a large breeder for he has not the time to give to a large flock, but what he does raise get good care and are raised well. He uses the single mating system, getting his prize winners both male and female from one and the same pen. His record on females has never been equaled in late years on up-to-date Buff Leghorns. Out of the six first prizes offered at Boston, 1901, New York, 1902—1903, birds of his breeding won five firsts, also many of the best prizes on males. In the hands of customers his birds are winning at other large shows.



### The Strain as Important as the Breed.

Seven years diligent reading of the leading poultry papers has led me to the conclusion that while many poultry writers lay great stress on the breed, but few lay emphasis on the importance of the strain.

One frequently reads lists of the breeds accompanied by figures showing the annual number of eggs to be expected from them. Experience has convinced the writer that such lists are almost worthless. All Leghorns are not veritable egg machines; all Wyandottes do not carry an abundance of breast meat and make fine table poultry; all Brahmas and Cochins are not persistent sitters.

Many a person has started to breed a certain kind of fowls, and after keeping them a short time has been disappointed in them, say in their egg yield, and has concluded that that particular breed of fowls is no good, and so disposed of them, and henceforth has been prejudiced against them.

If one takes a fancy to a certain breed of fowls he should not hastily discard it because he finds that his stock is deficient in certain desirable qualities. If his stock does not lay well, and he is convinced that he has done all that he can to make them lay, let him remember that others may have heavy laying strains of the same breed, and procure new blood from them; or if he is unwilling to do this let him select his best layers and breed from them. He can do this by using trap nests, or by dividing up his stock in small breeding pens, using but two or three hens in a pen. A little time and observation will usually enable him to tell which hen laid the egg. There is individuality about eggs as about everything else. There was a time when the writer was tempted to quit breeding Light Brahmas because their egg yield was disappointing, but the introduction of new blood from a strain noted for its great laying, and a careful selection of the best layers as breeders prevented him from committing so foul a deed.

We know that every breed has some limitations. If one is partial to large fowls he would be foolish to select Leghorns, and yet they can be bred to a fair size. If he wants a quick maturing fowl he should not choose Brahmas or Cochins (yet Brahmas have been known to lay at five months of age) he had better select Leghorns or small R. I. Reds or Wyandottes. It is surprising what can be done with a breed by intelligent and persistent effort.

The panacea for unprofitableness in the poultry business is not new breeds, but more skill expended upon those we now have. While extolling the merits of different breeds let us not forget the merits and demerits of strains. "Does she come of a good family?" may not always be a good question to ask concerning a lady, but it is always a wise question to ask concerning a hen.—*Wm. H. Nobbs, in Farm Poultry.*

### American Buff Plymouth Rock Club.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club was held in the Coliseum, Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1903, with Dr. O. P. Bennett presiding.

The report of the past year shows the organization to be in a flourishing condition, with a large increase of new members.

The following named were elected for

this year: President, Dr. O. P. Bennett; Vice-President, H. R. Kingman; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Denny; Executive Committee, F. C. Shepherd, B. E. Johnson, H. E. Benedict.

Copies of the new catalogue will be sent to anyone interested, on receipt of two-cent stamp for postage.

W. C. Denny, Sec.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

### Incubator Triumph of the Age.

It was Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, president of the now well-known Cyphers Incubator Co., who, after eight years of study and experimenting, discovered the "diffusive principle" in successful artificial incubation. By means of Mr. Cyphers' great discovery, as embodied in the incubator bearing his name, the natural moisture in the egg is conserved, answering all purposes, the chicks coming larger and stronger because hatched "in nature's way," and under all ordinary conditions no thought or attention whatever need be given to the heretofore troublesome and most often disastrous "moisture ques-



tion," or to the proper ventilation of the hatching chamber. Cyphers Incubators, as manufactured to-day, are practically automatic, being self-ventilating, self-regulating and requiring no supplied moisture. All the attention they need is five minutes in the morning and five minutes in the evening to fill the lamp, trim the wick and turn the eggs—the incubator does the rest and does it perfectly.

Up to six years ago when the Cyphers was perfected and offered for sale, a non-moisture, self-ventilating incubator had never been heard of in this or in any other country. The Cyphers incubator was placed on the market in November, 1896, and at once attracted the attention of practical poultrymen because of the ease and simplicity with which it could be operated and the remarkably good work it did in hatching chicks and ducklings. Almost at once it took a place in the front rank as a practical hatching machine, and each year since then it has grown in public favor until at present the Cyphers Non-moisture Incubators are in successful use in every country on the globe where poultry is produced in large quantities. The secret of this remarkable success was the discovery and application of the principle of diffusion to artificial incubation, together with honest value put into every machine placed on sale.

Mr. Cyphers built his first incubators with his own hands, wood work, metal work and all. Today—only six years later—the Cyphers Company occupies a mammoth plant at Buffalo, N. Y., employing over three hundred persons, and

operates its own stores in New York, Boston and Chicago. The company also has agencies and distributing depots in the principal cities of every state in the Union and in Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa, South America, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Orient.

The seventh annual catalogue of the Cyphers Company, entitled "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators," is unquestionably the most valuable book of its kind ever published. It contains twelve special chapters from the pens of experts, covering every branch of profitable poultry keeping. Heretofore, this annual Catalogue and Guide has been sold at fifteen cents per copy, although worth many times the amount, but this latest and most valuable edition will be mailed free, prepaid, during the next thirty days, to all interested persons who will write for it and name this paper. Address, Cyphers Incubator Co., Executive Offices, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Josh Billings on Hens.

The best time to set a hen is when she is ready. I can't tell you what the best breed is, but the Shanghai is the meanest. It costs as much to board one as it does a stage boss, and you might as well undertake to fat a fanning mill running oats thru it. There ain't no profit in keeping a hen for his eggs if he laze less than one a day. Hens are long lived if they don't contract the throat disease; there is a great munny goes to pot every year by this melonkolly disease. I can't tell eggactly how to pick out a good hen, but as a general thing the long eared ones, I know, are the least apt to skretch up the garden. Eggs packed in equal parts of lime water with the other end down, will keep from thirty to forty years if they are not disturbed. Fresh beef-steak is good for hens. I suppose four or five pounds a day would be awl a hen would need, at fust along. I shall be happen to advise with you at any time on the hen question and take pay for my advice in eggs.

### White Wyandotte Club.

The officers of the National White Wyandotte Club have just issued a neat circular setting forth the objects of the club and giving much information pertaining to the same. The circular also contains a complete list of the officers of the club, together with a copy of the by-laws. This circular should be in the hands of every breeder of White Wyandottes, and a copy will be mailed free to all who will send their name and address to the secretary of the club, Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo.

### Odds and Ends.

Feed meat in some form at least twice a week and preferably every two days.

Whitewash the hen house inside twice a year, and always use crude carbolic acid in the preparation.

Always keep both grit and crushed shells before your fowls whether on free range or confinement. The crushed grit is far superior to such gravel as they can pick up.

At this time of the year give fresh water twice daily if possible, but be sure that it is done once and left beside them to drink at will.



## MARKET POULTRY RAISING.

### Enthusiasm Required—Why There Are Failures in the Poultry Business—Employing a System of Records to Show Results.

Enthusiasm is a great factor for success in almost every vocation, but it is a curious fact that the "hen fever" which produces the most rampant enthusiasts, is much more serious when complicated with enthusiasm. If I were writing a "hen dictionary," I should define enthusiasm as the acceptance of vague possibilities as facts, and the utter disregard of probabilities.

If there was no money to be made in the poultry business, a good many of us would try something else, but because a good many do turn from the business to something else, is not evidence that money cannot be made with poultry, but merely that the party retiring has been unwilling to accept probabilities, has ignored details, and, losing interest, has lost capital. These doleful remarks are prompted by the fact that I was recently called in to attend the obsequies, in a professional sort of way to lay out the corpse of a poultry plant that I referred to last spring as a shining example of why there were failures in the poultry business.

As usual it was the failure of the man, not the business, and it points the moral I wish to make because it is such an ordinary, unnecessary, useless cause for failure. Merely the lack of any system of accounts or of any means of comparison between receipts and expenditures. He declared he had a system, and he had, if you call it that, because his bank balance showed that at the start he had a certain sum, and now he had not. I don't call simple subtraction a system.

Of course there are people in all sorts of business who never know where they stand, and it sometimes happens that their ignorance continues until they precede the sheriff through the door and watch him lock up, but more and more each year a fairly close system of accounts is put into operation, even in the farmer's business, the agricultural school graduate is introducing system. And a certain degree of system is essential to any considerable success with poultry, not only system in cleaning up, feeding, etc., but system in handling your letters and systematic accounts.

To the market poultryman above all (in distinction from the Simon pure fancier) are accounts essential, because from year to year, and season to season, the cost of foods vary widely, much more widely than the prices received for his products, and in these variations lie his margin of profit, it is only by comparison that tangible results can be obtained. Personally my records are very simple, for I have not the time to give to any elaborate book keeping.

An incubator book that shows date machine was started, number of eggs set, number tested out, number hatched, and the number of brooders to which chicks were transferred, together with the daily thermometer records. A brooder book, that under numbers of brooders, shows when chicks were hatched, what feeds were used, what mortality, and, as far as possible, why, general notes as to growth and condition, and finally what disposition is made of the chicks, whether transferred to colony houses or put into broiler pens for marketing.

A stock book that shows under num-

bers of pens, the number and variety, the numbers in colony houses and the egg records. For this last a page is given to each hen, showing her band and pen number, the page is ruled vertically into twenty-four spaces or two years, and horizontally into thirty-one spaces for the days of the month. The date hen was hatched is at top with band number; when she begins to lay the name of the month is written in first space, and on the numbered line corresponding to the day of the month a figure one stands (mine never lay more than once a day, I am sorry to say) and from there on in as regular order as the eggs are laid; at the bottom of column a space for totals show each month's work. Pages ruled from Humphrey & Son's catalogue are used for monthly records. This may sound rather formidable, but as a matter of fact aside from the trap nest records, a pocket memorandum book will hold it all. A ledger and a day book that show daily expenditures, as well as daily receipts, are also needed in the business. Then to handle the correspondence, an ordinary commercial copy book, letter files, and a card index are a great help, and you don't have to depend on memory. And while I am speaking of system, let me say this, never write your reply across the foot of a man's inquiry and return his letter with it, for you may want to recall what he asked and you certainly should have a copy of what you answered, besides that letter may cause embarrassment some day if you see it published in the poultry press with caustic comments by the editor, as happened to one unfortunate a few weeks since, and in any case it is a slovenly way of doing business.

If you are hatching and marketing chickens the year around it is rather hard to strike more than an approximate balance sheet, because the food consumption, aside from the laying stock, does not only represent the chickens marketed that same month, but also the chickens preparing for the next two months or so.

After a season's records are at hand that show the cost per pound, let us say of chickens ready for market, then an approximation can be fairly accurate; thus December, 329 chickens, at a cost of 24 cents each to produce, \$78.96; 143 dozen eggs, at a cost of 7½ cents to produce, \$10.73;—\$89.69; sold 329 chickens (broilers) at 60 cents, \$197.40; and sold 143 dozen eggs at 40 cents, \$57.20; total, \$254.60, less \$89.69, total expense, gives \$164.91, net profit.

Now you know you made a profit last month even if you did spend \$212.00 for grain and mill feeds. And it is very comforting to know you have made a profit in spite of your expenses having much exceeded your receipts. It gives the "eye of faith" a chance to see that when that \$212.00 worth of food is consumed, your February account will show about 1100 broilers to be sold at 75 cents each, etc.

Such a system of accounts and records gives you a sure way to stop the leaks and swell the profits. If any particular season shows business done at a loss, analyze it, find out why; if you cannot make a profit at that season stop trying and rush things harder when you can.

Here is my confession: I don't hatch any more in the last five or six weeks of each year. Others may make a profit then; I don't seem able to make it worth while, considering mortality and vitality, value of eggs and cost of fuel, beside the other work at the rushed season. I thought for a long time that it paid, but

my records showed it did not, and I quit trying. Find out for yourself.—*Inland Poultry Journal*.

### It Is Important.

We desire at this time, among other things, to call the attention of our advertisers to the importance of following up inquiries received for stock and eggs.

When the advertising medium has placed its advertisers in correspondence with would-be-buyers its obligation and duty has ended, and it remains then the duty of the advertisers to fully demonstrate the quality of the goods they have for sale, to the satisfaction of their correspondent.

Of course there is a certain per cent. of people who write for prices, etc., out of pure curiosity, but the larger per cent. are in earnest and if properly answered will become buyers.

Selling poultry and eggs is just like selling any other kind of goods, oft-times it is necessary to write a prospective buyer several times before making a sale. We have asked several of our most successful advertisers what their methods were in answering correspondence making enquiries for prices of stock and eggs, and, invariably each have a system of following them up. We mean by this that if the first letter does not make a sale, to write again and again, until you have fully demonstrated to your would-be-customer that you have confidence in the goods you have to offer, to the extent that if he or she places their order with you you will send them just what you say you will.

Remember your customer is at a distance, perhaps several hundred miles, and must depend upon your integrity entirely. Imagine yourself in the same position, and try to meet him half way by writing fully what your methods are, in short, do all you can to give your correspondent confidence in you and your business. This is important, and should be borne in mind by advertisers at all times.

Another important item is promptness, many a sale is lost by the advertisers because they allow their correspondence to lay around days and perhaps weeks before answering. This is all wrong. Place yourself in the same position, and suppose you had written a breeder for prices and he allowed your letter to remain unanswered for a week or two, perhaps. Would you dare entrust your order with such a breeder?

Do not be afraid to use postage, this is part of the capital in the business and should be considered as such.

A good plan is to have a regular card system and as soon as you receive enquiry for stock or eggs make a record of it on these cards, recording the advertising medium mentioned, kind of stock wanted and the amount and price if stated, noting also when the letter was received and answered. This plan is the most successful and desirable of all, and enables one to keep perfect tab on his business.

A safe rule is, if a sale does not result from the first letter to write at intervals of about ten or fifteen days until a sale is made, or you have found out the reason why.

Still another extremely important item is that of using regularly printed and attractive stationery. Nothing will do more to impress your customer that you are doing an up-to-date and square business than this.—*American Poultry Advocate*.



## THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

Geo. P. Coffin, - Publisher.

Published the 1st of Each Month.  
Subscription Price 25 Cents per Year.

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Make all remittances payable to GEO. P. COFFIN,  
 Freeport, Maine.

The columns of this paper are open to communica-  
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be  
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry  
 topics are solicited, and our readers are invited  
 to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of  
 ideas of mutual interest.

## MARCH, 1903.

## Maine Poultrymen at the Legislature.

A resolve in favor of the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association having been introduced in the Legislature and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, a hearing was appointed for Feb. 25, at which a number of the poultry breeders were present urging the claims of the Association for recognition from the Legislature and an appropriation to assist the Association in promoting the poultry industry of the state.

The gentlemen present were Chas. L. Cushman, A. L. Merrill, I. V. McKenney and J. W. West of Auburn; Daniel Stewart Richmond, Thomas Slater, Lewiston; E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill; Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport; Mr. Lowell, Gardiner; E. T. Perkins, Kennebunkport; S. G. Otis, Hallowell, and G. M. Twitchell, Augusta.

From Mr. Cushman's able address we present the following extract:

It is the policy of states and governments to foster and sustain industries by the payment of premiums for the best specimens of the product of such industries at competitive exhibitions. To warrant a state in offering to assist any industry, several things are essential. The industries should be adapted to the locality, the markets accessible, the profits to be obtained fair, and the industries capable of interesting a sufficiently large number of citizens, and being developed to such a magnitude as will reimburse the citizens of the state for the money expended in its support.

That Maine is adapted in climate, soil and natural conditions to growing to the

highest perfection domestic fowl, especially the meat-producing breeds, admits of no dispute. Maine is a great dairy state. Poultry keeping can be associated with dairying to the mutual advantage of both. Fruit growing and poultry keeping go hand in hand, and to the attainment of the highest success in small fruits, poultry keeping is almost a necessity. We are an apple growing, exporting state. We import quantities of small fruit which we ought to grow.

Maine is the summer pleasure ground of the eastern states; the increase of our summer visitors is constant, yet our hotels could not readily obtain fresh eggs and dressed poultry this season, although ready to pay the price. Your Thanksgiving turkey costs 28 cents a pound, and he was not bred in Maine. Geese are scarcely known here, and ducks, with one notable exception, hardly raised at all. When we have supplied our local market we are within easy reach, and at a low cost for transportation, of the Boston market, one of the best in the world, judged by prices paid.

**Profits:** The returns from poultry keeping run all the way from actual and oftentimes considerable loss to gains surpassing those ordinarily possible in any other branch of agriculture, but so much depends upon painstaking care and skillful management, that it is difficult to predict the outcome of any given enterprise. The personal factor is everything in the solution of the problem. But it is a fair statement to say that the average profits from poultry are equal to those from other branches of agriculture, and these might come from exclusive poultry establishments, but in fact they do come from growers where poultry is auxiliary to other farming operations.

In an address before the Board of Agriculture of Connecticut, an official of the state experiment station gave the gross returns from every dollar invested in poultry as \$4.00; from every dollar invested in the dairy as \$1.75, in that state.

**People interested:** This same address stated that notwithstanding the existence of several large exclusive poultry plants in that state, the product coming from such sources was a drop in the bucket to the entire production; that the farmers, the small poultry keepers, constituted the real source of supply. Not only the farmer, the orchardist and the gardener alone, but the mechanic, the resident in the village and even the city are now, and will be more, engaged in poultry keeping as the country increases in population. No branch of animal industry touches so many as poultry keeping.

**Magnitude:** The dairy products of Maine amount to \$8,000,000; the poultry to \$3,000,000. The money received for the sale of all live domestic animals plus the value of all animals slaughtered on farms, amounts to \$3,630,000, horses included. The value of all cereals, including sweet corn, \$2,138,000, of all vegetables, including potatoes—and Maine has a high rank in potato production—\$5,000,000. Maine raises \$8,000,000 in dairy products, consumes on the farms \$2,000,000, exports \$500,000 to \$2,000,000, and markets within its borders \$4,000,000 to \$4,500,000. In Maine the consumption of poultry products and dairy products are about equal in amount. Our poultry products should be, at least, \$5,000,000, and to secure this the industry should be fostered.

The exhibition given for the advancement of an industry should not be diverted from the straight line of its usefulness by an effort to attract the idly curious

for the purpose of getting immediate financial gain, by offering to the public attractions not germane to the fundamental purpose of the exhibition; in a word, high premiums, high entry fees, and strict, up-to-date, exclusive exhibition of the best products of almost any industry will attract public attention, and ultimately win financial success, and accomplish the important purpose of the exhibition—the perfection, advertisement and advancement of the industries. Low entry fees, poor exhibitions, detracting attractions will not be financially successful, and must fail to accomplish any ultimate good. Merit wins; mediocrity cuts no figure. Therefore, the financial backing of such an exhibition should be sufficient to adequately support it within reasonable limits, regardless of immediate financial results, in order that, untrammelled by questions of ways and means, it may direct its entire energy towards the greater and more important results to be obtained.

Is it not apparent that there is in Maine to the manifest advantage of the state, room enough for the maintenance of an annual poultry exhibition, held at some central location, at the season of the year best adapted to display poultry products at their best, where poultry is not subservient to other interests, adequately supported by the state, if necessary, and having at command sufficient funds to advance by natural and progressive system of entries and awards the production within the state of a good quality and of a sufficient quantity of these essential articles of food, poultry and eggs, to supply our own requirements?

We are asking you to appropriate money, or at least, to increase the appropriation already allowed to a particular association, that the specific work of promoting egg and meat making may be promoted, and it is pertinent to inquire if this particular association is worthy and well qualified to further the ends for which the appropriation is granted.

The Maine State Poultry and Pet Association was incorporated under Chapter 55, Revised Statutes of Maine, is accordingly a non-dividend paying society, and morally bound to expend annually, excepting a reserve fund sufficient to secure the preserving of the organization, toward the attainment of the purpose of its organization, all the money it may receive over and above its expenses. It has a large, earnest and increasing membership in nearly every county of the state.

It numbers among its members the majority of the best poultrymen of the state. Its exhibits have come from Eastport, Calais, Cape Porpoise, Dexter, Farmington, East Pittston, Addison, Westbrook, Fairfield, Gorham, Freeport, Norridgewock, Lewiston, and elsewhere. It is a state and not a local exhibition. The statement for 1902 shows a balance of cash on hand of \$309.09. In addition to that amount the Association owns its coops and other paraphernalia worth between \$350 and \$400. Statement of 1903, owing to the serious illness of the treasurer, has not been made, but an examination of the books indicates that the Association has added a reasonable amount to its balance for the year 1903, notwithstanding the fact that the special premiums contributed were less and the amount paid out for premiums and special premiums considerably larger than in 1902.

Mr. I. V. McKenney spoke from an experience of thirty years with standard bred poultry and expressed the belief



that the present prospects are better than ever before.

Daniel Stewart spoke of his combined dairy and poultry business, and said the poultry gave best returns for less labor and less capital invested than in the dairy.

Mr. West spoke of his experience with poultry and small fruit and adaptability of this combination.

Mr. Otis, the proprietor of Elm Hill Dairy Farm, agreed with Mr. Stewart as to relative profits of cows and poultry.

Mr. Lowell spoke of the poultry business as an occupation for young people and the question of the "boy on the farm."

Mr. Merrill spoke of the condition of those employed in the shops and factories, and the desire of many of them to start in business on a farm.

Mr. Sclater, of the A. L. & E. F. Goss Co., spoke of the impetus given to the poultry business by the two shows held by the Association, as shown by the number of incubators and brooders sold by his firm whose sales in this line the past year have been greater than ever before.

Mr. Peacock gave some interesting statistics as to the importance of the business, and urged the committee to give the poultry due consideration, as in the case of the dairy bill, passed a few days previous.

Dr. Twitchell believed the state should furnish the means for conducting a series of tests to determine egg types as distinguished from the market types of poultry and suggested that if this could be properly determined it would mean thousands of dollars to the Maine poultry interest.

At this writing we are unable to tell what the committee will decide but we have reasons for believing the Association will receive more from the State than in previous years, and whether it comes as a direct appropriation or in increased revenue from the agricultural society stipend we can assure our friends that it will all be used to upbuild and strengthen the poultry business of our good State, and we hope that along the lines of improved poultry as well as in certain other lines the State will continue true to its motto, *Dirigo*.

#### A Just Judge.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

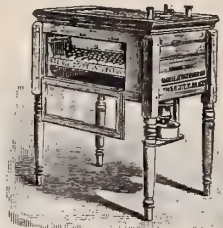
##### A STORY.

There was once a ninety-six point hen, and she was a ninety-six point hen, and she really existed, and this story recounts only facts. The judge that first scored her said to the man beside him who footed up the cuts, "Well, that is the least I can give her." He might have been pardoned for saying, "Well, that is the most I can give her," but that was not that judge's style.

She was what is called a chance bird. Not that she did not come of good stock. Her parentage was not altogether obscure. Only there was nothing in her ancestry that quite accounted for her, and she outclassed all her sisters and her cousins and her aunts, some of whom were on exhibition with her at her first show.

That judge said privately that he would have been glad to score her a hundred, and it seemed foolish not to, but he had to think of himself. "I made that score card in the sweat of my brow," he was reported as saying. "Well, what were her defects?" some one asked him. "You will have to consult the score card; I don't pretend to remember; the impres-

## WHY Do You Suppose More Than 350 FIRST PRIZES Have Been Awarded to the



## Prairie State Incubators and Brooders

in American show rooms, and more FIRSTS awarded them than to all other American machines in foreign countries?

**It means something. It means that they are the BEST.**

Why are they used exclusively by the largest poultry and duck raisers in the world and by the U. S. Government, and endorsed by them?

**Because they are the BEST.**

We have issued a condensed catalogue for general distribution which will be sent free on application. Our large 152 page catalogue, just out, is the finest piece of catalogue work ever put out by an incubator concern. But its chief claim to consideration is that it is helpful and useful. We will send a copy of it on request for issue "I".

## Prairie State Incubator Co., HOMER CITY, PA.

sion she left on me was one of perfection." Which was the making of that pullet.

From the time they hung the blue ribbon on her coop, she always had an audience to the end of the show. She was well trained and took it all as a matter of course. She showed herself front, three-quarters, profile, back, almost as regularly as a revolving show case. But she listened to the praise on every hand with composure, the more so as much of it would have made her of another breed entirely.

This story is about the confirmation of the first judge's judgment by that of judges that came after him. For No. 1 so to call her did not go home to the breeding pens of the man that raised her. She was bought, as it proved, for showing until used up, and sent on her travels. She had a cold winter. She made her debut early in the season, when the important shows were all to come. She went to them all by express in a draughty shipping coop, and at all of them she won first place, always with special mention from her judges.

But if she was worth anything as a breeder or to keep this was not the kind of treatment she was entitled to, and if she liked it herself at first, she soon tired of it. It ceased to console her that she was making one man's reputation. She became a bird acquainted with depot platforms in all sorts of weather. She learned to judge humanity at large by the treatment she had received at the hands of expressmen. She suffered a disillusionment that manifested itself in a change in the carriage of her tail.

That was the beginning of the end. Next it was her face paled; then her legs lost their color; her eyes dimmed. And just in time to save herself from being ridiculed as a bird greatly over-estimated at the lesser shows, on the eve of the greatest show of all she collapsed entirely. She lay in her pen a heap of ruffled feathers, such a sorry spectacle as invited only pity. She had made a glorious campaign and this was the upshot. It would have been kinder to her reputation to have spared her a little and given her a chance to win at the only show really worth while.

But though she was plainly marked for death, she was not forgotten in her last hours. Experts told her story again over her prostrate form. She had more victories to her credit than any other bird of the season, and what a pity that she

should not have been allowed to put the finishing touch to her record by winning here. She must have won, some said. It was doubted and argued. Judges present who had known and scored her were appealed to. With them it was a personal matter. They defended her with spirit. One said "I firmly believe that pullet was sent into this world especially for this show—and look at her. It's a shame!"

A life-sized photograph of her was produced from somewhere, taken when at her best by a committee of some club appointed to revise the standard. Someone had written under it, "Real Perfection as distinguished from Ideal Perfection."

All this was vindication enough and more than enough for the opinion of the judge that had brought her out of the obscurity of her first show. But the remarkable part was to follow.

It was not generally known that even at the point of death the famous No. 1 found a buyer. In the excitement of the close of the show she was not thought of. By those that knew of her sale it was assumed that she was destined for stuffing and mounting. No one ever expected to see her again or hear of her either, after the echoes of her first season's achievements had died away.

But that was not the kind of pullet she was. She was bought at a risk by a man that knew his business and intended to give her a fighting chance—which was all she asked. She was carried far, far from shows and the fear of shows, to a settled life and natural conditions. And she amply repaid everything that was done for her, and came straight back to life, and before spring was well advanced was laying precious eggs, though considering her antecedents, they were probably not nearly as precious as herself.

She was lost to the world in the mountains of northern Vermont, where hens being known by the amount of noise and dirt they make, are not distinguished one from another. Her owner was of the quiet kind that prefer to let their belongings as well as their actions speak for themselves. She was not advertised and she had no visitors. She bucked the trap nest at least thrice a week, and as her eggs proved fertile in spite of what she had been through, by the end of the summer a good proportion of the chickens about the place bore the toe marks that related them to her. She tended strictly to business and her work showed that she had two at least of the requisites



of a good breeder, she was prolific and fertile. Whether it would turn out that she could transmit her superior qualities was another matter.

But it was not merely as a breeder that her owner valued her. He had built somewhat on his hope of winning with her another year; but he did not underestimate the chances he took when he bought her with this in view. The chances were there: first and foremost, she might never recover; then if she recovered, she might never recover her original form; and there was always the chance that like many another wonder, she might not be able to hold her own through the breeding season and the moult. She soon disappointed his fears as to her recovery and her recovery of form, and with the care she had, she approached the moult with everything in her favor.

The moult is a trying time to the poultryman. He would gladly cut it out. There is not an object in sight to keep his courage up. The hens are a disgrace, and as for the growing stock, for all that one can tell, they may be all culls. It will be Christmas, it seems, before the youngsters throw the red or the oldsters reclothe themselves against the cold. One poultryman who always displayed the sign "No Admittance" on his houses during the last moult, in a moment of exasperation went and superadded the word "Positively" with his own hand.

No. 1 was as disheartening as the rest of them in the doldrums. She went to pieces all in one day like a smitten thistle head. She was as ready for a swim as anyone could be without the inclination, and she didn't seem to care how long she stayed so or who saw her. At length she began to grow short quills as if in her second year she intended to be a porcupine, but she took her own time about this even. "Better a porcupine," her owner said, "than that sort of an undrawn carcass." But finally his patience (what there was of it) was rewarded, and No. 1 was in feathers again.

And he swore that she was the same old bird. It often happens that fowl are so changed by the moult that their owners do not know them, nor they their owners. But No. 1 was the identical bird, or his eyes deceived him. Of course he might be partial—and then again he mightn't be. At any rate he was ready to back her.

The shows began. Poor No. 1, if she had known what was in store for her, would perhaps have contrived not to clothe her nakedness. She found out when it was too late that she was in for another strenuous winter. She made her first appearance near home; it was a small show but it was bad enough. The babel of roosters in the large hall, the smell of cats, and the uniformity of the coops made her deathly sick. It was like reopening an old wound. She was expected to win there hands down, and she did, and this was the manner of it.

It was scoring time, and a group halted before her coop, among them her owner: but the one she noticed particularly, or should have noticed, since if she had but known it, she owed him a grudge, was the judge who had discovered her in the first place. There he was again with the same hypercritical look in his eyes or eyebrows. He began an inventory of her faults carelessly enough, but as he proceeded his expression changed. Suddenly he looked up and around him as if for an explanation in the faces of his audience. Finding none, he resumed his task, but with more and more perplexity.

"What do you make it?" he said at last. "Four," said his attendant.

He took the card and regarded it with open mouth. "I wonder," he said. Then he crumpled it and thrust it into his pocket. "Try again! I must be getting old that I cannot find faults as I used to. Two in two years."

The result was the same. "Gentlemen," he said to the company, "who owns this bird and where is he? Unless I am greatly mistaken, she and I have met before. I scored a bird 96 points once and I never intended to score another that, if I could help it, and I don't believe I have, for I think she's the same one. Does anyone know if her owner is in the hall?"

"Here," said the individual in question.

"Do you happen to have any of the score cards this fowl made last year?"

"All of them, I think," was the answer. Right here in my pocket. I bought them with the bird."

"Well, the first one has my name on it and I should like to see, and have the rest of you see, how it compares with the one I have just signed. She is the only bird I ever scored ninety-six."

The cards were held side by side. The judge beamed. "I said once that I should be glad to score her 100, because I wasn't sure I saw the faults I gave her, but I have found the same ones again, so they must be there, but, by cracky, they were hard to find—they were hard to find."

With the rest of her story we are not concerned. She was mercifully preserved from a repetition of her experience of the previous winter by the interference of the judge to secure her for himself. He bought her at a fabulous price, and kept her as a living witness to his own consistency as a judge.

R. L. F.

#### The Trap Nest Text Book.

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 24, '03  
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I have quite a good many here to see the hens, and the traps are adding quite an interest to the plant. All seem to be wonderfully surprised at their remarkable features.

Yours very truly,  
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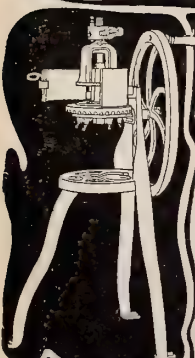
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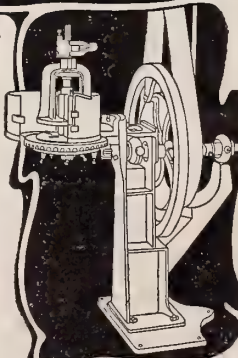
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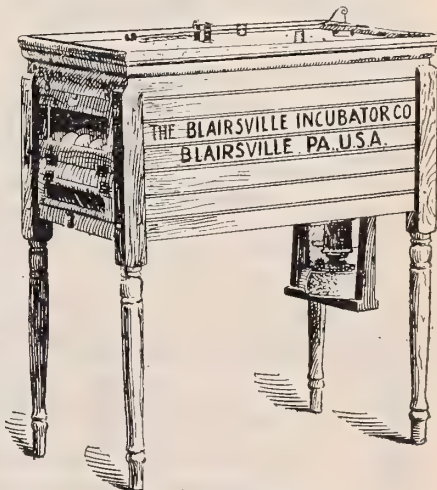
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**SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS,** imported from Island of Sicily; outlay any hen, large eggs. Free circular and picture. C. CARROLL LORING, Box C, Dedham, Mass.

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**EGGS** from first, second, third premium Buff and White Wyandottes, Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks (big as geese kind), \$1.50 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. Mature extra early and best utility birds. Order early as orders have begun to come. E. F. CURRIER, Amesbury, Mass.

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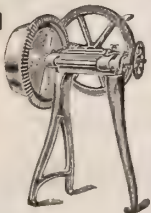
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We will prepay freight on Cut Clover to any railroad station in New England when ordered in 200 pound lots at one time. Sample sent free.

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are ready to win. I have the best lot of exhibition cockerels that I ever raised, also a few fine pullets. If you want something fine, can please you. Money back if not satisfactory.

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Won at Plymouth, 2 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds and 3 specials. At Manchester, N. H., on three entries, 1st and special on cockerels, 2d hen. Eggs \$2 per setting.

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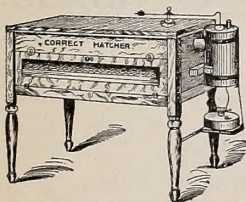
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NOTE—1 claim my males the richest colored in existence. If you doubt it, send for sample feathers for comparison. ROBT. S. TAYLOR, Port Huron, Mich.

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On 13 entries, won 8 regular prizes, (including 1st White Wyandotte Cock and 1st Pen Barred Plymouth Rocks) and 2 specials.

Besides our White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, we have a small pen each of Light Brahmas, and Buff Cochins Bantams. As this was our first attempt at a winter poultry show, all entries were made in the Maine Class.

We will sell eggs this year from any of our pens at \$1.00 per setting. A few Barred Rock Cockerels at \$2.00 each.

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Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price postpaid; 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c. 50 for 65c; 100 for \$1. Sample for stamp.

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is not found in a lousy flock. Some of the best and most successful exhibitors use Lambert's Death to Lice Powder the year around. It does not injure or stain the finest plumage but will make it cleaner and brighter. Trial size, 10c. postpaid.

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From your hens without paying any more for high cost feed. If so, it is a simple thing, buy a box of GREENE BROS., HEN LICE KILLER, put its contents on your hens as directed.

It Kills Lice In Three Minutes.

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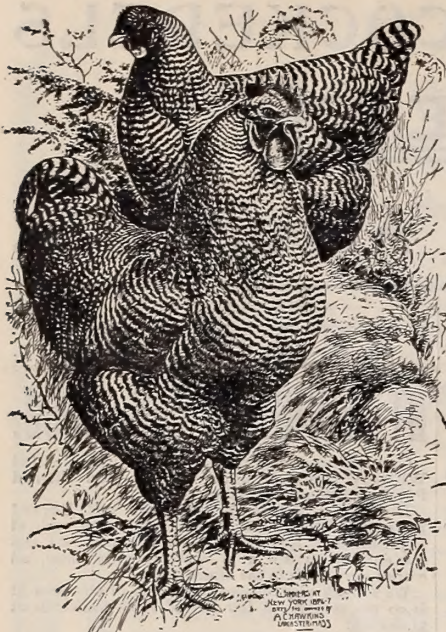
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
WHITE WYANDOTTES,  
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Prize Stock and great laying qualities. All dark brown eggs. Price \$1.00 per 15. When ordered in lots of 100 or more, a liberal discount will be made.

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ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.  
WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE  
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**EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.**  
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Settings, \$10.  
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Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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### RHODE ISLAND REDS

have won first prizes at Boston the last 3 years in

succession which proves they can do all of the time, what others do part of the time. Birds from my stock and eggs have won prizes at Boston, Pan American, Lewiston, and many other places, which proves that my customers get what they pay for. My matings this year far excel previous years.

Eggs from prize winning stock, Rose or Single Combs, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30.

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At the Maine State Show, Lewiston, Dec., 1903, I won 16 Regular and Special Premiums, including the \$50 Novice Cup. Eggs from prize matings \$2 per setting. Eggs from carefully selected Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting.

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BRED TO LAY EGGS AND TO WIN.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. RHODE ISLAND REDS. (Rose, Single or Pea Comb.)

Won 1st cock, 1st and 2d pullets on Leghorns at Lynn, Mass., 1900. This strain of R. I. Reds has won at Boston, Gloucester, Haverhill, Mass., and Lewiston, Me. Choice cockerels or pullets from hardy vigorous prize stock, \$2.00 each. Exhibition birds reasonable.

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### Barred Plymouth Rocks

Pure Bred. Good Layers. Hatching eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100.

Birds, \$1.00 and up. Eggs from better birds, \$2.00 per 15. Circular for postal.

**WILLIAMS & METLAR,**

Edgemere Farm,

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### WINSLOW'S BARRED ROCKS

are prolific layers, have nice bay eyes, strong wing and tail barring, good size and shape.

**FERTILE EGGS A SPECIALTY.**

I shipped eggs last season from MAINE to INDIANA, and customers report "Perfectly Satisfied." \$2 per Setting; 3 Settings, \$5.

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ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS.  
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We have won 73 prizes at four shows. We have 75 choice cocks and cockerels at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5. Exhibition birds \$5 and upwards. Eggs from small pens of winners, \$2 per setting, 3 settings \$5. Eggs from carefully selected utility stock \$1 per doz., \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100, \$10 per 220, \$16 per 360. Send us your address for our 1902 circular which will be out very soon. Correspondence a pleasure.

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